

Fair and cooler tonight
and tomorrow.

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CANAL WILL COST BILLION DOLLARS AND TWELVE YEARS

Experts Make Startling
Statement as to Work
on the Isthmus.

JOBS ARE NOT WANTED

Despite Increased Salary
Workers in Zone Are
Leaving.

That it will take twenty years and \$1,000,000,000 to construct the Panama canal is the belief that prevails in the canal zone, according to men who have been in the service of the Canal Commission for the past year. And to this the canal zone consensus of opinion adds that the canal work will in the end have to be turned over to the army engineers.

Labor is going to cost about twice as much as in the United States. This statement, made in a communication with a canal employee, is based on an interesting process of reasoning. He says:

Positions Distasteful.
"I am holding a \$2,000 position, and would gladly take a transfer to another at \$1,000 in the States. The men who are getting \$1,500 here would be pleased to secure transfers to home posts at half as much pay. Many of them are going home without the assurance of transfers; still more are taking steps to secure transfers on any terms possible. Therefore, I think it is fair to say that in the long run it will cost about twice as much to keep people here as they would work for at home."

The author of this statement is still in the employ of the commission. His views on the canal situation are based on excellent opportunity for observation throughout the last year. He declares that the new chief engineer, John P. Stevens, made an excellent impression when he first appeared on the zone, but that his disposition to undo all that his predecessor had done has caused a feeling of insecurity that is doing much harm. He has been sending home men who were doing good work, and no man who enjoyed anything like close relations in a clerical or executive capacity to the Wallace regime apparently has any chance of permanent tenure.

Exodus From Isthmus.
Since June 1 more people, both salaried employees and laborers, have left the zone than have landed there. The visit of the board of consulting engineers is looked forward to with the utmost anticipation, because there is deep anxiety to know what it will conclude and recommend.

Between Washington and the zone there is a wide difference of opinion as to what sort of canal will be recommended by the commission. Engineers and others in the canal country are said to be generally in favor of a sea level ditch, and are confident that the commission will recommend it; while in Washington, where the commission has been sitting and something is known of its views, the belief is decidedly that a lock canal will be preferred.

In this connection, the canal employee referred to, says:

"The engineering problems about which the papers in the States have so much to say are not so serious as is believed, for the reason that most of them have been solved already by the Frenchmen. The French engineers did excellent work, and made it thorough. One of the subordinate engineers here, Boyl, discovered a shorter route for one of the spillways from the Gamboa lake than had been proposed by the Frenchmen. He proposed to tunnel through a mountain, and his scheme will save about \$2,000,000 of the expense. This is the only substantial contribution that the Americans have made to the engineering problem. The rest is being done according to the French plans."

Hard to Get Machinery.
The same authority says that no engineer on the isthmus, after getting really in touch with the problem and the conditions, has dreamed of finishing the canal in less than twelve years. The problem of getting machinery is one of the serious ones. In this connection, he says:

"It will be possible to keep 150 big steam shovels at work in the Cutler cut, when they can be had. That is, about 120 will be at work, and the rest in process of repair, rebuilding, etc. To keep things running there at the limit of capacity, about 150 to 175 of the big machines are needed. At one time ten of them were at work. The daily movement of the machines is a constant problem."

THE WEATHER REPORT.
The northwestern area of high pressure and cool weather is advancing slowly eastward, and the temperature is rising in its rear. Heavy frost is reported this morning from the extreme northern portions of Minnesota, and the upper peninsula of Michigan. The minimum temperature last night in the Dakotas and the upper Mississippi valley ranged from 38 degrees at Bismarck to 43 degrees at Moorhead.

Showers have fallen in New England, the south Atlantic and east Gulf States, and along the lower lakes; also in Nebraska, Iowa, and western Missouri. Fair weather is indicated for tonight and Thursday in all portions of the Washington forecast district, and in Florida and along the south Atlantic coast, where showers will probably continue.

THE SUN.
Sun sets today..... 6:12
Sun rises tomorrow..... 5:40

TIDE TABLE.
Low tide today..... 1:51 p.m.
High tide today..... 7:45 p.m.
Low tide tomorrow..... 2:48 p.m.
High tide tomorrow..... 8:26 a.m., 8:45 p.m.

PALMER PEOPLE AT BIG PRINTERY ON ANXIOUS BENCH

A Shake-Up Expected
When New Head
Takes Charge.

OYSTER BAY ORDERS

Likely That the President
Will Issue a Drastic
Ultimatum.

Deprived of their leader, the members of the Palmer faction in the Government Printing Office are watching eagerly for further developments.

Mr. Palmer left Washington last night for Chicago, accompanied by his son, and will not return here for some time. This leaves the men who labored so hard to oust Oscar J. Ricketts, now Acting Public Printer, to their own resources and wondering what will happen next.

They feel that they have little to fear from Ricketts as long as he is holding his job temporarily, for the foreman of printing is not going to make any such mistake as that which caused the undoing of Mr. Palmer. Even if he wanted to drop the ax on the necks of the men who have been fighting him so hard he would not do so.

Heads May Fall.

But the anti-Ricketts faction know that at no distant day President Roosevelt will appoint a Public Printer outright, giving him all the authority of his office, and when that appointment is made it will be accompanied by instructions from Oyster Bay to clean out the Government Printing Office. All who are acting in the interests of either the Lanston or the Mergenthaler companies will have to go if their game is discovered. Also those whose administration of the affairs immediately under their control has been bad will leave the big printery. Many of those who were mixed up in the factional fights will follow the others and the Government Printing Office will be put on a new basis.

The view expressed in the report of the Keop commission that Mr. Palmer was influenced too much by persons who had drummed into his ears the story that Ricketts was trying to undo him throws a burden on the shoulders of those of his backers who hold jobs in the printery. When the new Public Printer takes hold and begins to ask questions they will be in an embarrassing position.

Among those who are likely to retire from the Government service in the near future are H. T. Brian, chief clerk; W. H. Tapley, chief electrician; Albert Cottle, chief of the fifth division; E. W. Bonney, chief of the record clerk's division; Mr. Hodes, of the gazette division; P. J. Byrne, foreman of binding, and Homer Collins.

Were Palmer Supporters.

All these men were strong Palmer supporters and fought Ricketts hard. Tapley and Hodes are mentioned in the Keop report as being among those who attended the nocturnal conferences at the residence of Mr. Dove. Albert Cottle was one of the committee whose report on the Mergenthaler and Lanston machines the Keop report characterized as worthless. Brian and Byrne have always been against Ricketts. The former was a candidate to succeed Mr. Palmer. The latter figured extensively in the fight made by the local bookbinders' union against Assistant Foreman W. A. Miller, of the bindery, whose case created such a sensation two years ago.

Some of these officials will have to leave the Government Printing office as a certainty. They may all go. Some are good men in their lines and others are not. All have mixed too much in the politics of the office and it is predicted that when the new Public Printer takes hold he will find the resignation of several of them on his desk the first morning.

YERKES MAY REMOVE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE

He and Secretary Shaw Will Hear Arguments for Retaining Internal Revenue Agent at Alexandria.

The interests which are concerned in the proposed removal of the office of the collector of internal revenue from Alexandria have been notified that a hearing will be held in the matter on Friday by Commissioner Yerkes and Secretary Shaw. The Commissioner today notified the Virginia people concerned of the plan for the discussion of claims of different places.

Congressman Rixey, Senator Daniel, Collector Summers, Congressman Glass, and President Harlow, of the Business Men's Association of Alexandria, have been asked to attend the meeting Friday at 11 a. m.

Senator Daniel and Congressman Glass, it is explained, want the office removed to Lynchburg, which is the seat of the largest business that comes under the supervision of the collector for this district. Collector Summers would like it removed to Abingdon, because that is convenient to his home, but objection is too far from the business of the district. The Alexandria people are determined not to lose the office if possible. It has been in their city since Mark Agnew was collector.

PRIDE OF THE JAPANESE NAVY WRECKED BY EXPLOSION



Jealousy Brings Two Death; a Third Wounds In a Frenzy of Rage Charles Souder Murders His Rival, Shoots His Wife, and Com- mits Suicide.

Driven to distraction because of a separation from his wife and the attention paid her by George T. Morgan, a partial paralytic, Charles Souder, thirty-five years old, shot and killed the man he suspected of breaking up his home, fired two bullets into his wife's body, and then sent a bullet crashing into his own brain, dying instantly, at his wife's home, 624 M street southeast, shortly before 7 o'clock last night.

Physicians at Providence Hospital, where the woman was taken after the shooting, stated at noon today that the woman would recover. She was conscious and talked of the shooting. When informed that Souder and Morgan were dead, the woman buried her head in the pillow on her cot and between her sobs said, "Then let me die, too. This is terrible." This afternoon or tomorrow morning the surgeons will probe for the bullets in the woman's head and arm.

Had Two Revolvers.
Deputy Coroner Glazebrook today gave a certificate to the effect that Morgan was murdered by Souder. Dr. Glazebrook said there was no question in his mind that Souder went to the house with two revolvers in his pockets and a determination to kill his wife and Morgan and then end his own existence. The bodies of the two men were turned over to undertakers shortly after 11 o'clock this morning.

Morgan Sides With Woman.

Morgan was of a kind, gentle disposition, and six years ago, when he first met Souder and his wife, he sympathized with the woman when she was reproached in a gruff manner by the man. It is said she fell in love with Morgan, although he was a cripple. While Morgan was a boarder in the house Souder and his wife had many spats and quarrels about him. Morgan invariably took sides with the woman. Finally Souder and his wife separated. At the time Souder left the house he placed all the blame on Morgan, and frequently threatened to even the score with him. Months and years passed and he did not carry the threat into execution, but Souder never forgot.

Mrs. Souder, after the separation, obtained a position as cashier in Haines' department store, Eighth and D streets southeast. Although she did not live with her husband they often met one another and talked for a short while. They seemed to look upon the separation philosophically, and thought it best that they should not be thrown into too close contact.

Boards With Mrs. Souder.
Two weeks ago Morgan went to the M street house to board with Mrs. Souder. The husband of the woman learned of this. He was anything but pleased last Friday when he went to the house late at night and found the doors and windows closed and no lights within. Souder rapped loudly on the shutters and kicked the door for an hour or more before his wife finally came downstairs and opened the door. Souder entered and going upstairs found Morgan. It is believed that Souder then made up his mind to kill Morgan. Mrs. Souder, and himself, because on the following day he went to a second-hand store on D street and purchased a revolver and a box of cartridges.

Yesterday evening about 6:30 o'clock Souder met his wife at Eighth and L streets southeast. His wife was on her way home from the department store. Charles Bessler, a workman in the barn, saw Souder accost the woman. Bessler says Souder lifted his hat as he stepped to the woman's side, and she smiled when he addressed her. The two walked down Eighth street to M, and thence west to where Mrs. Souder lived. There was nothing in Souder's demeanor that would tend to indicate that he had any intention of doing anyone or himself any bodily injury.

Shoots Morgan.

Mrs. Souder pushed open the door of her home, and her husband followed a step behind. A neighbor living in the rear of the house heard Souder ask in a loud voice, "Who is frying those onions?" Mrs. Souder, after removing her hat shut the door leading to the kitchen. Souder opened the door and seeing Morgan leaning over the stove preparing supper, hurriedly inquired after him. Morgan made no reply, but continued working. After pacing up and down the floor of the front room a firm grip on his neck with his left hand, Souder moved close and opened fire. The first bullet was aimed at Morgan's head, but he threw his right arm up in front of his face and received the ball in the forehead. The second ball entered his neck on the right side. When he cried out to be spared, Souder replied with another bullet, which entered Morgan's left side near his heart.

"He's a Cripple."

Mrs. Souder became hysterical and wringing her hands shouted at the top of her voice, "For God's sake, don't kill him. Charlie. He's a cripple and can't defend himself." One look from Souder's bloodshot eyes terrified her and she ran toward the door. Souder ran after her and backed himself against the door. He had emptied all the chambers of one revolver in killing Morgan, and he threw the weapon on the floor in the kitchen. While standing between Mrs. Souder and the door Souder drew out the other weapon from his left hip pocket and shouted, "Now I'm going to finish you." Mrs. Souder tried to run to cover, but her husband caught her by the neck with his left hand and placing the barrel of the revolver on her neck fired. The ball evidently struck one of the bones in the neck or the jaw and after entering the flesh went into the woman's mouth. It struck her false teeth, shattered them and knocked the plate to the floor and then embedded itself in her head. She fell backward and died. When the first bullet was fired Mrs. Souder fell under the table near which she was standing. She remained quiet, believing that her husband would not shoot her any more if he thought she were dead.

Souder then placed the pistol to his right temple and fired a bullet into his brain. He dropped in his tracks. When found, his head was lying in a pool of blood. The revolver was clutched tightly in his right hand. Mrs. Souder lay moaning and groaning under the table. Morgan was dead on the floor on the opposite side of the room, and Souder was found in the center of the room.

REST FOR AGED PENSION CLERKS

Association for Their Retirement Formed.

MONTHLY ASSESSMENTS
Clerks Who Have Faithfully Served Government Thirty Years Profit by Arrangement.

The Pension Office will shortly inaugurate a system of age retirement. Clerks in the Pension Office have formed what they term the Retirement Association for Aged Clerks. They expect to pay a pension of \$50 per month to every clerk who has served the Government faithfully for thirty years. The scheme is separate from any Federal control, and distinctly local to the Pension Office.

CITIZENS' MEETING.
The first fall meeting of the East End Suburban Citizens' Association will be held Thursday evening at 1405 H street northeast. Business of importance will come up.

DREAD TYPHOID STRIKES KOMURA

Japanese Envoy Has First Stages of Fever.

MUCH ALARM IS EVINCED
Baron Is a Frail Man and Ravages of Disease May Go Hard.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Baron Komura, minister of foreign affairs in the cabinet of the Mikado of Japan, and the chief of the Japanese envoys, who were expected to arrive in the city today, are suffering from the first stages of typhoid fever. Baron Komura is a slight, frail man and the ravages of this dread disease, in his case are greatly feared. His return to Japan has necessarily been postponed, though it is announced that the major portion of his suite will start for Japan at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, as originally planned.

CHURCH CELEBRATION.
A reception will be held tonight at the St. Paul M. E. Church South in commemoration of the first anniversary of the establishment of the church. The reception has been arranged by the Women's Home Mission Society. Several speeches will be made and refreshments will be served at the close of the program.

MIKASA WRECK POSSIBLY WORK OF MALCONTENTS

Intimated That Fire and
Explosion Were Not
Accidental.

RESCUERS WENT TO DOOM

Fire-Fighters, According to
Orders, Stood by the
Magazine.

TOKYO, Sept. 13.—The catastrophe at Sasebo, costing 529 lives and the battleship Mikasa, pride of the Japanese navy and flagship of Admiral Togo, coming so closely after the riots in Tokyo as the result of the popular dissatisfaction with the terms of peace, is thought by many persons here to afford grounds for suspicion that the fire and explosion were not accidental.

If the malcontents had desired to manifest their displeasure in any such fiendish way they would have hit upon some such vessel as the Mikasa. It stood for all that was great in the Japanese navy, and took the leading part in the battle of the Sea of Japan.

Carrying down with her every one of the men on board, which included firemen from shore and detachments from other war vessels in the harbor that had sent assistance, the battleship sank at 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Togo Not on Board.

Vice Admiral Togo was not aboard at the time. Tongues of flame began to creep up around the mainmast shortly after midnight, but the fire must have been burning then for a long time. The watch on deck sounded the alarm, and the fire brigade was called to quarters.

Officers and crew took in the seriousness of the situation at a glance, and set to work with mad energy to save the ship. By that time the fire was blazing so brightly that it attracted the attention of the other warships, and of the fire companies on shore.

Boats were put off, and in a few moments the harbor was black with them, going to the rescue. If it had not been for this fact the fatalities would not have been nearly so great, for many of the crew were on shore leave. The fire-fighting parties swarmed over the sides of the Mikasa and united their efforts with those of the crew; but in spite of everything they could do, the flames gained steadily.

Traveling in the direction of the wind, they crept toward the after magazine. Then the desperate efforts of the Japanese courage manifested itself.

"Stand by the magazine!" shouted the officer in charge. "Keep the fire away from there or go down with the ship!"

It was evident that the chance of preventing an explosion was so slight as to be hardly worth considering, yet the men never flinched. They seemed to be utterly indifferent to their peril and to think only of the Mikasa.

At 2:30 o'clock the flames won their victory. There was a mighty roar that shook every window in the town of Sasebo and agitated the quiet waters of the harbor as though there had been an earthquake. An immense puff of smoke, that appeared to be riding on flames, shot up into the heavens, and by its light, arms, legs, arms, and heads could be seen flying in the air. A mammoth hole was torn in the vessel's bottom.

For a few seconds the Mikasa trembled like a wounded animal. The list to port stuck her nose into the bay as a diving man would drop his head, and sank.

There was no opportunity for rescue work. No one had survived to be rescued. The majority of the crew were killed. Those who were not killed in the explosion were drawn down by the suction. It is believed that many bodies will be found in the hold, sucked in through the hole in the bottom.

Official Announcement.

The navy department made the official announcement of the loss this afternoon. It places the number killed and drowned at 529, including the men from other ships who went to the rescue. No cause is assigned for the fire. It has been suggested that a defective electric wire might have been to blame; but this theory meets with little credence.

An investigation has been ordered, but until that time the government will make no further statement.

It is believed that the Mikasa can be raised and repaired, for she lies in shallow water. The disaster has cast a gloom everywhere, for as Togo's flagship the Mikasa had become endeared to the hearts of the Japanese. This feeling of depression is mitigated to some extent by the fact that the admiral escaped. When the news was conveyed to him as was so deeply affected that he could not speak.

Gateful Hebrews Remember Roosevelt

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 13.—A movement has been started by prominent Hebrews to make a present to President Roosevelt in recognition of his work in bringing about peace, and to show their appreciation of his pro-Semitic attitude. Subscriptions for the purpose are being collected freely.

Witte Will Receive Honors in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Sept. 13.—On his way back from Portsmouth, M. Witte will call at this city, where his wife is now residing. He will be received by King Leopold, and a public manifestation in his honor will be organized in his honor.